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Description of a new species of *Sternacutus*, notes on *Pseudosparna iolandae* and *Trichotithonus curvatus*, new records and host plants in Acanthocinini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) from Panama

ALFREDO LANUZA-GARAY (1, 2, *) & MARLENY RIVERA (3)

(1) Universidad de Panamá, Centro Regional Universitario de Colón, Escuela de Biología, Departamento de Zoología, Cristobal County, Randolph Avenue, Rainbow City, Colon City, PANAMA.
- E-mail: alfredo.lanusa@up.ac.pa - Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0480-5490 - ZooBank: http://zoobank.org/10339FE9-0467-4C73-A9A1-6C86260811BE

(2) Museo de Invertebrados Graham Bell Fairchild, Universidad de Panamá, Manuel Espinosa Batista Avenue, Panama City, PANAMA.

(3) Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Ancon, Panama City, PANAMA.
- E-mail: riverame@si.edu - Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1231-4579 - ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/F8A68827-D292-435E-AF23-A9B383661A4B

* Corresponding author

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ursulae;
iolandae;
description;
new species;
taxonomy;
new records;
Panama.

Abstract. – *Sternacutus ursulae* **sp**. **nov**., a new species of Acanthocinini, is described from Panama and new country record in this tribe are provided: *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *zonula* Monné, 1976. Additionally, a host plant of *Lasiolepturges dealmeidae* Le Tirant & Santos-Silva, 2023 is reported for first time. The female of *Pseudosparna iolandae* Lanuza-Garay, 2023 is described and additional data of *Trichotithonus curvatus* (Bates, 1885) are provided.

Lanuza-Garay A. & Rivera M., 2023. – Description of a new species of *Sternacutus*, notes on *Pseudosparna iolandae* and *Trichotithonus curvatus*, new records and host plants in Acanthocinini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) from Panama. *Faunitaxys*, 11(67): 1 – 6.

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Introduction

The Isthmus of Panama is among the areas with the most incredible biodiversity on the planet. The jungle of Darién Province is a focal point of Panamanian flora and fauna, sheltering numerous species of insects, including longicorn beetles (Cerambycidae), some of them recently described (Santos-Silva & Lezama, 2010; Martins & Galileo, 2007; Bezark et al., 2013; Lanuza-Garay, 2022, 2023), demonstrating that the fauna of the country is still poorly known.

Sternacutus Gilmour, 1961 is a large genus of Acanthocinini, including 32 species distributed from Mexico to southern South America (Monné *et al.,* 2020; Monné, 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte, 2023; Vlasak & Santos-Silva, 2022), distinguish from related genus *Ozineus* Bates, 1863 by the absence of erect setae on elytra (Monné *et al.,* 2020), meanwhile the separation between *Sternacutus* and *Tropidozineus* Monné & Martins, 1976 is questionable (Santos-Silva, 2023 comm. per).

Pseudosparna Mermudes & Monné, 2009 currently includes 18 species (Monné *et al*., 2020; Nearns *et al*., 2023; Lanuza-Garay, 2023), distributed from Costa Rica to Brazil. Currently, three species are known from Panama: *Pseudosparna dimitrisi* Nearns, Swift & Santos-Silva, 2023, *Pseudosparna marilenae* Nearns, Swift & Santos-Silva, 2023 both from Chiriquí, and *Pseudosparna iolandae* Lanuza-Garay, 2023 from Darién Province, the latter known only from four male specimens (holotype and paratypes). A review of cerambycid specimens deposited at the Museo de Invertebrados G. B. Fairchild, Universidad de Panamá resulted in the discovery of two females of *P. iolandae*, described herein. Herein, we described and illustrated a new species of longhorned beetles from Panama: *Sternacutus ursulae* **sp**. **nov**. Additionally, new country records are provided for *Trichotithonus curvatus* (Bates, 1885) and *Lepturges zonula* Monné, 1976. The host plant of *Lasiolepturges dealmeidae* Le Tirant & Santos-Silva, 2023 is reported for the first time.

Material and methods

Photographs of *Sternacutus ursulae* **sp**. **nov**. and *Pseudosparna iolandae* were taken at the Laboratories of Centro Regional Universitario de Colón, Universidad de Panamá with a Cannon Rebel T8i camera, equipped with AmScope 4x Plan close-up lens and Nikkor Z MC 105mm f/2.8 VR S aperture for angular frames; edited by the "tracking" technique using Affinity Photo and Photoshop software; images of *Trichotithonus curvatus* and *Lepturges zonula* were taken at the Insect Collection of Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, with a Visionary camera system, equipped with a Canon EOS6D camera, equipped with Canon 65mm f/4 Max aperture: 3 horizontal/vertical resolution: 300 dpi and edited by Adobe Photoshop photo editor software.

Reviewer :
Antonio Santos-Silva (*Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil*)
- ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/726E502C-0712-4EB7-8737-63D881C96B39 - Orcid: : https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7128-1418

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Measurements were taken in "mm" using Leica M165 C stereomicroscope with measuring ocular, also used in the study of the specimens. Identification of specimens was made through original descriptions, type photographs, and comparison with specimens deposited in collections. Classification and distributional data are based on Taboada-Verona *et al.*, 2017; Monné *et al.*, 2020; Roguet, 2023; Vlasak & Santos-Silva, 2022; Lanuza-Garay, 2023; Le Tirant & Santos-Silva, 2023.

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

MIUP: Museo de Invertebrados G.B. Fairchild, Universidad de Panamá, PANAMA

MACO: Marianne Akers Private Collection, Colón, PANAMA

STRI: Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute Insect Collection, Panamá, PANAMA

Results

Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845

Sternacutus Gilmour, 1961

Sternacutus ursulae **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1-7)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/F03540F2-4E4F-44F5-9F97-F3A321187B27

Holotype, ♂, Province, Darién National Park, Pirre, Est. Rancho Frio, 7-16.xi.2000, Malaise Trap, R. Cambra & A. Santos Murgas leg. (MIUP).

Paratypes

- **1** ♂, Province, Darién National Park, Pirre, Est. Rancho Frio, 16.xi.2000-17.i.2001, Malaise Trap, R. Cambra & A. Santos Murgas leg. (MIUP).
- **1** ♀, Same data as paratype ♂ (MIUP).

Diagnosis. – Integument mostly dark brown, dorsally covered with pale-yellow pubescence; ventral surface of thorax dark brown. Labrum pale yellowish brown, clypeus yellowish brown, ventral mouthparts yellowish brown, mandibles reddish brown except black apex. Antennal tubercles orangish brown, scape reddish brown dorsally, dark brown ventrally, pedicel yellowish brown, antennomeres III-V yellowish-brown on basal half, dark-brown on apical half, antennomere III about as long as scape, antennomeres VI-XI dark brown; pronotum with two longitudinal dark-brown, regular-shaped macula along central disc, resembling a deer track, anterior third with one small, inverted triangle-shaped maculae on each side, one small dark-brown macula near base, and another small dark-brown macula about base of lateral tubercles of prothorax. Scutellum reddish brown. Elytral surface with yellowish pubescence; with regular and moderate sparse dark spots covered with dark-brown pubescence not obscuring the integument; centrobasal crest, humeral angle, ante-medial and medial maculae dark brown. Coxae mostly reddish brown; femoral peduncle and medial third of tibiae orangish brown, femoral club, basal and apical thirds of tibiae, and tarsi dark brown. Ventrites reddish brown slightly covered with pale-yellow pubescence.

Description of male

Head. – Frons abundantly, minutely punctate; with abundant pale-yellow pubescence, denser close to eyes, except glabrous median groove; with one long, erect brownish seta close to eyes. Area between antennal tubercles with yellowish pubescence covering integument; area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes glabrous centrally; area between eyes with yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous median groove; remaining surface of vertex with a few short, decumbent yellowish setae. Area behind upper eye lobes with sparse yellowish pubescence. Area behind lower eye lobes with dense yellow pubescence close to eye, glabrous close to prothorax. Genae with dense yellowish pubescence close to eye, except glabrous area close to clypeus, with sparse yellowish pubescence on remaining surface except glabrous apex; with a few long, erect brownish setae interspersed. Antennal tubercles with abundant pale-yellow pubescence frontally, sparse yellowish-brown pubescence dorsally, except apex with dense yellow pubescence, and abundant yellow pubescence posteriorly. Clypeus with one long, erect brownish seta on each side. Labrum covered with long, erect dark-brown setae. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.15 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.52 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 2.2 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at middle of antennomere VI. Scape with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; with minute, decumbent, thick white setae interspersed; with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed near apex of ventral surface. Pedicel with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument and one long, erect yellowish-brown seta ventrally. Antennomeres III-V with abundant yellowish-white pubescence on light area, sparse on dark area, pubescence partially dark brown on dark area of III-XI; antennomeres III and IV with short, erect, thick black setae ventrally; antennomere V with two short, thick black setae ventrally; antennomeres VI and VIII with short, thick black seta ventrally.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 0.90. – Pedicel = 0.15. – IV = 0.75. – V = 0.65. – VI = 0.55. – VII = 0.50. – VIII = 0.60. – IX = 0.65. – X = 0.60. – XI = 0.60.

Thorax. – Prothorax 1.25x wider than long; sides slightly rounded from anterolateral angles to lateral tubercles; lateral tubercles short and acute, with two erect brownish setae, one on base and one near apex. Pronotum covered with dense yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, coarsely punctuate, punctures abundant posteriorly. Sides of prothorax with abundant pale-yellow pubescence. Prosternum with dense pale-yellow pubescence laterally, pubescence distinctly sparser on wide central region. Prosternal process with pubescence as on central area of prosternum, with dense yellowish pubescence apically; narrowest area 0.19 times procoxal width. Mesanepisternum and mesepimeron with dense yellow pubescence; mesoventrite and mesoventral process with moderately sparse yellowish pubescence; narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.33 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisternum and metaventrite with dense yellow pubescence, pubescence distinctly sparser and paler on wide central region of metaventrite. Scutellum with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Centrobasal crest elevated, with moderately abundant dark-brown pubescence laterally, not obscuring integument (Fig. 5); apex of each elytron emarginate, with outer angle slightly pointed; abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior half, punctures gradually finer, sparser toward apex on posterior half; humeral carina moderately well marked from humerus to posterior quarter; dorsal surface with two moderately well-marked carinae, outermost oblique, from near humerus to posterior third, innermost straight, from apex of centrobasal crest to posterior third, with abundant yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument on light areas; dark areas with dark-brown pubescence not obscuring integument.

Legs. – Femora with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence slightly denser and white on some areas of femoral club, especially on meso- and metafemora, and dense and longer on apex. Tibiae with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, except sparser pubescence on dorsal and lateral surface of posterior third, dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on ventral surface of posterior third; dorsal surface of posterior third of mesotibiae with abundant, short, thick, erect blackish setae; dorsal surface of posterior third of metatibiae with a few short, thick, erect dark-brown setae. Tarsomeres with abundant whitish pubescence dorsally not obscuring integument; metatarsomere I distinctly longer than II-III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with abundant yellowish and whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; apex of ventrite 5 concave.

Female (Fig. 7). – Similar to male, differing by shorter antennae, 1.8 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at base of antennomere VII; narrowest area of prosternal process 0.4 times procoxal width;

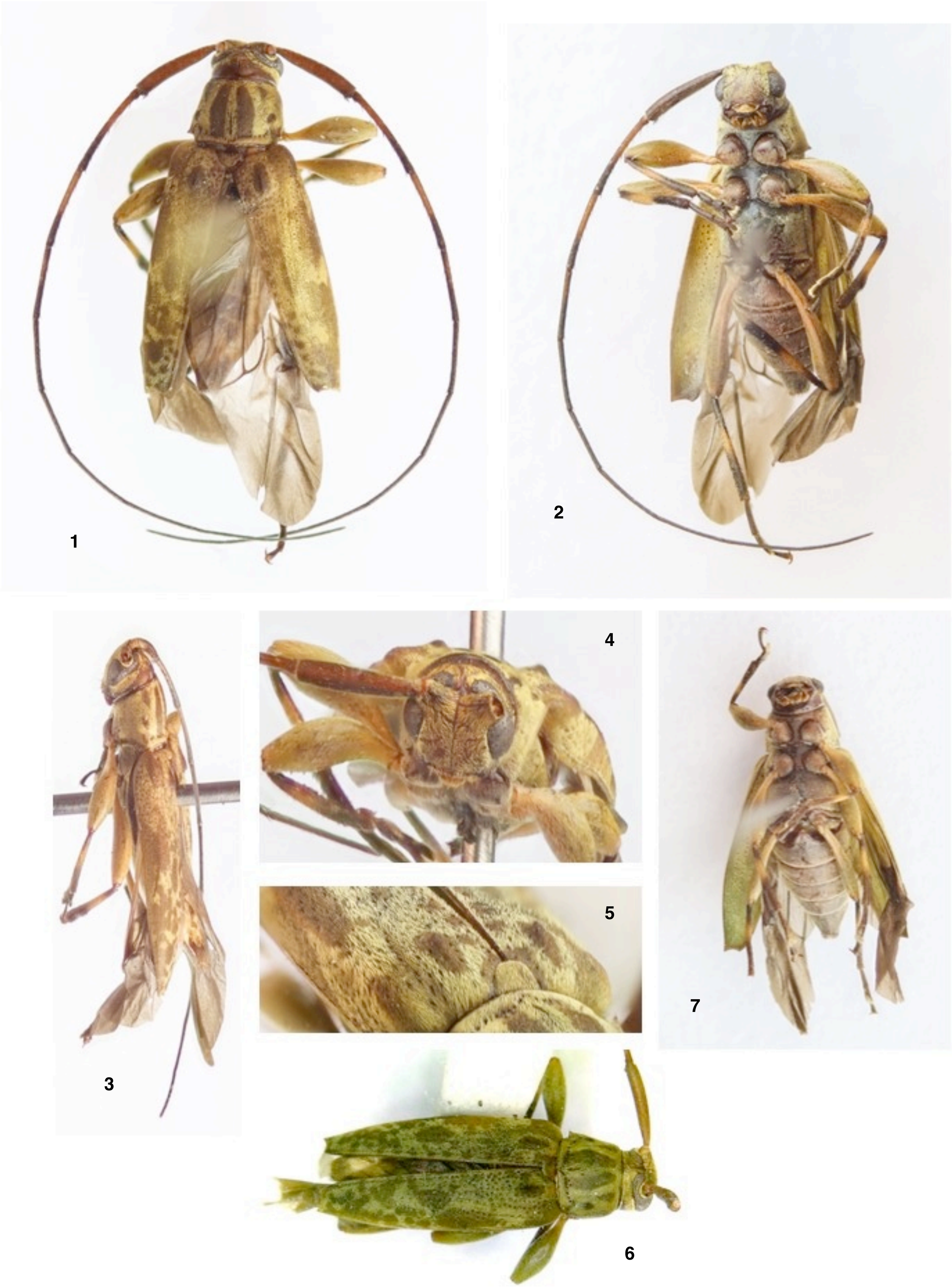

Fig. 1-7. *Sternacutus ursulae* **sp. nov**., holotype ♂.

1. Dorsal. **2**. Ventral. **3**. Lateral. **4**. Head. **5**. Centrobasal crest of the elytra, paratype ♂. **6**. Dorsal showing elytral maculae pattern, paratype ♂. **7**. Ventral, paratype ♀.

narrowest area of mesoventral process 0.42 times mesocoxal width. Ventrite 5 not longitudinally sulcate on center of anterior third, apex slightly concave.

Dimensions (mm) (Holotype ♂ / Paratype ♂ / Paratype ♀)

– Total length, 6.50 / 5.80 / 6.00;
– Prothoracic length, 1.20 / 1.00 / 0.90;
– Anterior prothoracic width, 1.00 / 0.90 / 0.85;
– Posterior prothoracic width, 1.50 / 1.40 / 1.45;
– Elytral length, 5.00 / 4.50 / 4.30;
– Humeral width, 1.80 / 1.60 / 1.70.

Etymology. – Named to recognize the wife of the first author, Ursula Vargas Cusatti.

Remarks. – *Sternacutus ursulae* **sp**. **nov**. is similar to *Sternacutus odettae* Roguet, 2022 in appearance. However, longitudinal maculae on the pronotum of *S. ursulae* show a regular shape, meanwhile in *S. odettae* the maculae are irregularly shaped. Furthermore, the distribution of integument pubescence and elytral maculae are different.

Pseudosparna Mermudes & Monné, 2009

Pseudosparna iolandae Lanuza-Garay, 2023

(Fig. 8-10)

– 1 ♀, Darién Province, Darién National Park, Pirre, Est. Rancho Frio, 16.xi.2000-17.i.2001, Malaise Trap, R. Cambra & A. Santos Murgas leg. (MIUP).

Description. – Very similar to the male in appearance.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:
– Scape = 1.36. – Pedicel = 0.12. – IV = 0.90. – V = 0.75. – VI = 0.60. – VII = 0.60. – VIII = 0.70. – IX = 0.75. – X = 0.56. – XI = 0.86.

Prothorax 1.46x wider than long; elytra 2.2x longer than wide. The morphological differences between the sexes are confined to the prosternum and abdominal segments. The most noticeable difference lies in the appearance and structure of the prosternum. The prosternal process in males laminiform centrally (Fig. 9); in females, the prosternal process is distinctly wider (Fig 10). Abdominal segments in males are finely punctate with short yellowish setae; in females, the abdominal segments are scarcely covered with setae. The ventrite 5 is emarginate, with two short outer spiniform angles in males; in females, the ventrite 5 segment is concave without spiniform angles.

The dimensions (mm) of the two females studied are:
– Total length, 7.1 / 7.0;
– Prothoracic length, 1.2 / 1.0;
– Anterior prothoracic width, 1.2 / 1.1;
– Posterior prothoracic width, 1.6 / 1.5.
– Elytral length, 5.0 / 5.0.
– Humeral width, 1.8 / 1.8.

Trichotithonus Monné, 1990

Trichotithonus curvatus (Bates, 1885)

(Fig. 11)

Previous distribution. – Mexico (Veracruz), Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul), Bolivia (Santa Cruz) (Monné *et al*. 2023).

Examined material. – PANAMA, Chiriquí Province, Cerro Punta, 23.v.1973, light trap, E. Giesbert leg. (1 specimen ♀), Catalog number STRI_ENT_0062536 (STRI).

Remarks. – This specie was already recorded from Panama by Monné & Giesbert (1994), however the species was recorded without further details.

New Country Record.

Lepturges (***Lepturges***) Bates, 1863

Lepturges (***Lepturges***) ***zonula*** Monné, 1976

(Fig. 12)

Previous distribution. – French Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil (Bahia, Mato Grosso, São Paulo, Paraná), Bolivia (Santa Cruz, Cochabamba) (Taboada-Verona *et al.* 2018, Monné *et al.* 2023).

Examined material

- PANAMA, Colon Province, Fort Espinar, 9.v.1991, M. Akers leg. (1 specimen) (MACO);
- PANAMA, Panama Canal Zone, BCI, 27.iv.1978, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030857 (STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 7.v.1977, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030858 (STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 22.v.1979, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030859(STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 25.iv.1979, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030860 (STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 20.v.1979, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030861 (STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 5.i.1978, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030862 (STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 17.vi.1978, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030864 (STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 10.viii.1977, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030864 (STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 20.v.1978, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030865 (STRI);
- Panama, Canal Zone, BCI, 2.v.1978, light trap, H. Wolda leg. (1 specimen), catalog number STRI_ENT_0030866 (STRI).

Host record.

Lasiolepturges dealmeidae Le Tirant & Santos-Silva, 2023

Distribution. – Panama (Colón Province, Panama province) (Monné *et al.* 2023)

Examined material. – PANAMA, Colón Province, Fort Espinar, 29.iv.1991, M. Akers, leg. (1 specimen associated to *Cecropia*) (MACO).

When first author examined some Cerambycid species of Marianne Akers collection, actually stored at the Insect Collection of Centro Regional Universitario de Colón, Universidad de Panamá, he found a specimen of *L. dealmeidae* collected in Fort Sherman in 1991. Mrs. Marianne annotated that this species of long-horned beetle is associated with Guarumo trees (*Cecropia;* Urticaceae). Unfortunately, she doesn't make any comment about which species of *Cecropia* it was.

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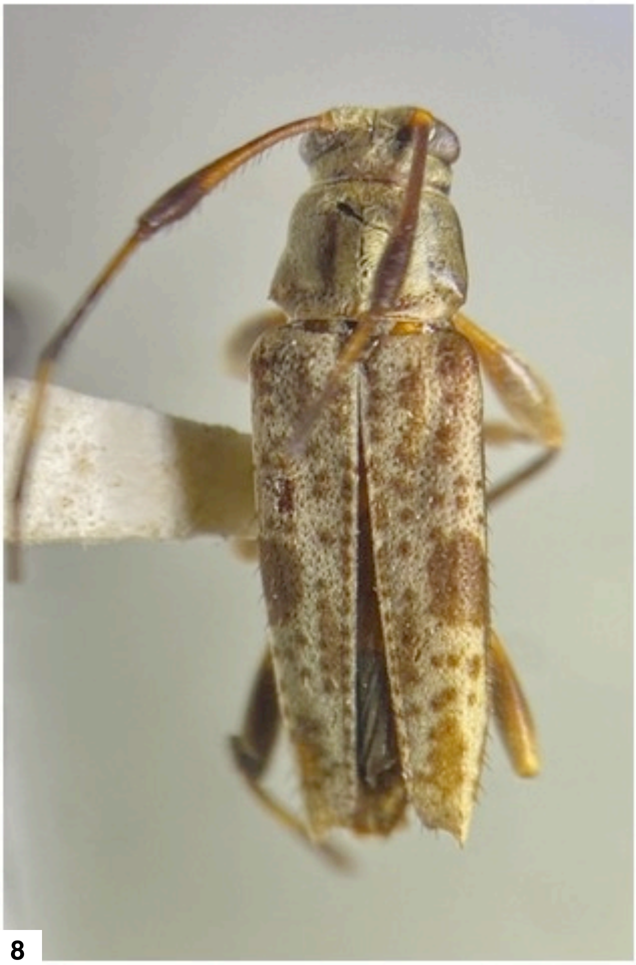

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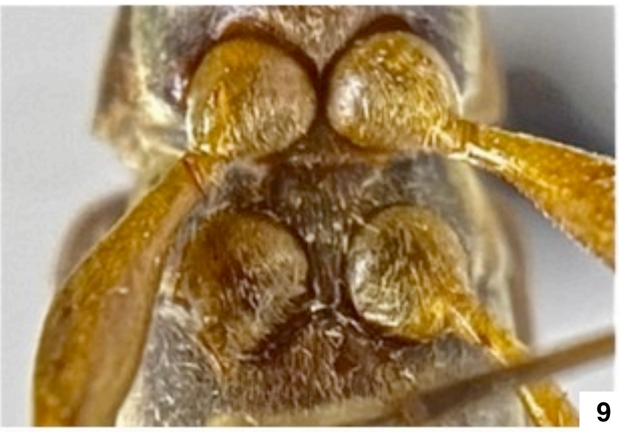

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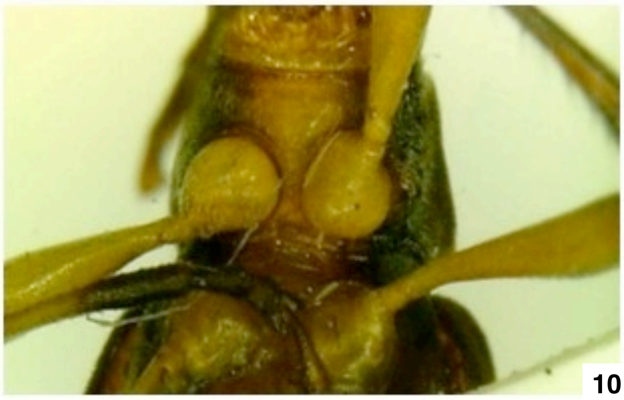

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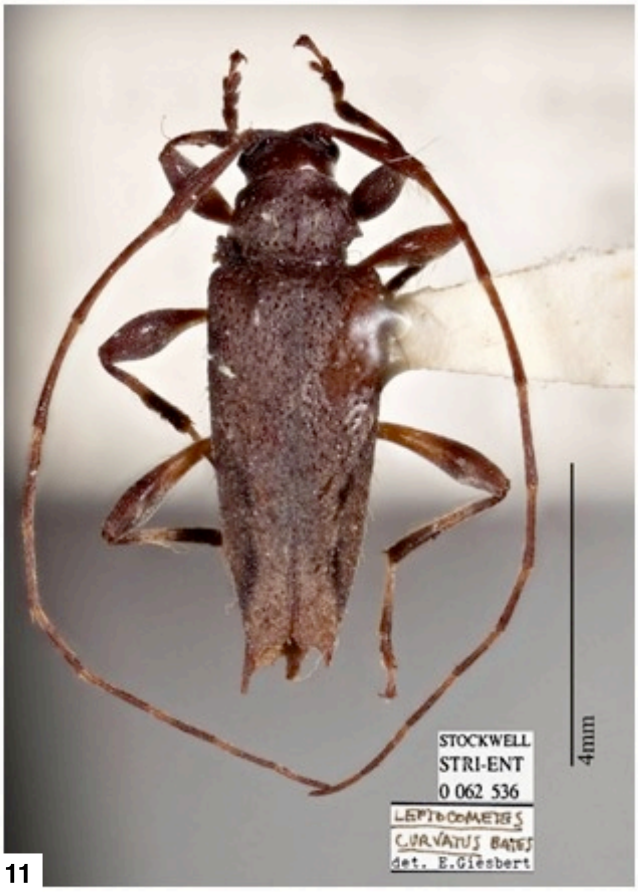

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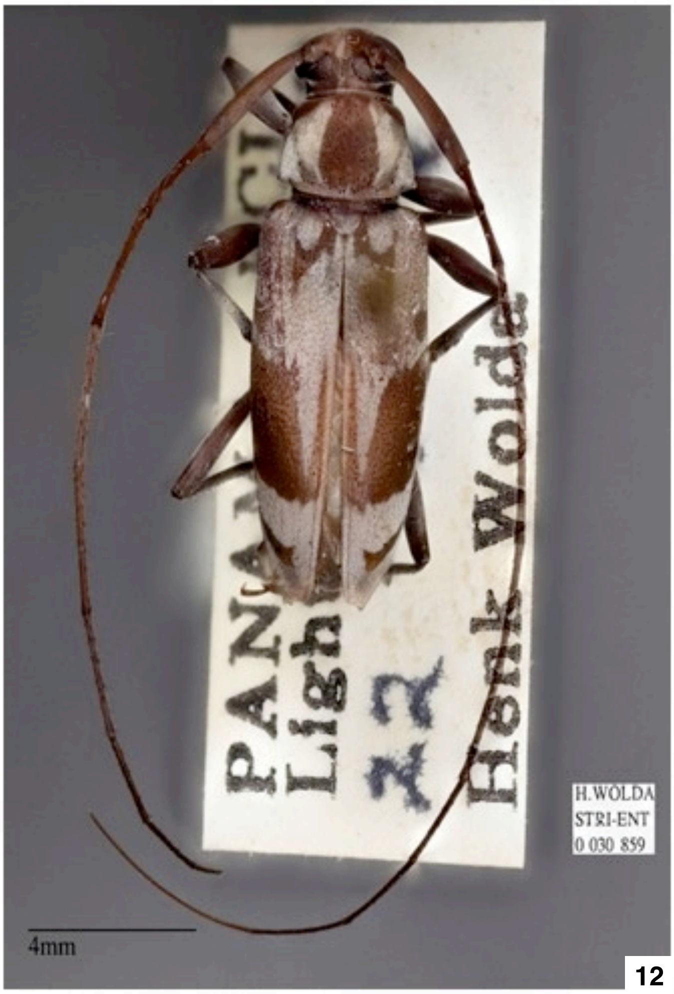

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Fig. **8**-**10**. *Pseudosparna iolandae* ♀. **8**. Dorsal. **9**-**10**. Prosternal process, respectively ♂ and ♀.
Fig. **11**. *Trichotithonus curvatus* ♀, dorsal.
Fig. **12**. *Lepturges* (*Lepturges*) *zonula*, dorsal.

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Authors contribution [1]

Publisher correspondence. – LG
Writing the article. – LG & RM
Description of the new species. – LG
Article proofreading. – LG
Bibliographic work. – LG
Material study. – LG & RM
Author of the figures. – RM (Fig. 11 & 12)

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(1) **LG** = Lanuza-Garay A. – **RM** = Rivera M.

Résumé

Lanuza-Garay A. & Rivera M., 2023. – Description d'une nouvelle espèce du genre *Sternacutus*, notes sur *Pseudosparna iolandae* et *Trichotithonus curvatus* et nouvelles citations et plantes hôtes pour plusieurs Acanthocinini (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae) de Panama. *Faunitaxys*, 11(67): 1 – 6.

Sternacutus ursulae **sp. nov.**, une nouvelle espèce d'Acanthocinini est décrite du Panama et de nouvelles mentions nationales d'Acanthocinini sont fournies: *Lepturges zonula* Monné, 1976. Une plante hôte de *Lasiolepturges dealmeidae* Le Tirant & Santos-Silva, 2023 est signalée pour la première fois. La femelle de *Pseudosparna iolandae* Lanuza-Garay, 2023 est décrite et des données supplémentaires sur *Trichotithonus curvatus* (Bates, 1885) sont fournies.

Mots-clés. – Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Acanthocinini, longicornes, *Sternacutus*, *Lepturges*, *Lasiolepturges*, *Pseudosparna*, *Trichotithonus*, *ursulae*, *iolandae*, description, nouvelle espèce, taxonomie, nouvelles mentions, Panama.

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SOMMAIRE

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Illustration de la couverture :

Diablico sucio dance is a folkloric-religious expression in Panama where the person dresses in a red and black striped dress and wears a multi-colored mask representing the Devil. These masks originated from the Spanish to frighten the population with the idea that if you don't become catholic you will "go to the devil".

Crédits:

Celso Hernandez : Fig. 1-7 & 8-10.
Marleny Rivera & Annette Aiello : Fig. 11 & 12.
Wilfredo Ocaña : Cover photo.

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